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Warmest Congratulations on 64th Birthday of President KIM IL SUNG, Great Leader

Congratulatory Message To President KIM IL SUNG

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation,

The Korean residents in Japan significantly celebrate the 64th birthday of the great leader, with utmost joy and emotion, which adds another brilliant year to the annals of the era of Kim Il Sung, the most glorious period in the long history of our people.

The Koreans here find their hearts filled with great honour and happiness of marching forward under the great leader, whom our country acknowledges as such for the first time in its several thousand-year-long history. The most auspicious national holiday in April comes at a time when the whole of our socialist fatherland is alive with new leaps and innovations being made under the banner of the three revolutions and at a time when aspirations for national reunification are mounting among our fellow-countrymen at home and abroad.

The 64th birthday of the great leader is a national jubilee of the Korean people and a common revolutionary festival of the progressive peoples of the world. The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) takes this opportunity to reverentially extend to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the highest honor and warmest congratulations carrying with them unreserved adoration and loyalty for all the Koreans here.

The birth of the great leader on April 15, 1912, heralded a new Korea in the darkness, and led to the magnificent rise of the sun of Juche whose bright rays reach the people all over the world.

The history of our country and human history entered a brilliant new era of Juche, with the great leader standing in the van of the revolution, in those days of national misfortune when our people were shedding blood and tears under the yoke of the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule. He represented the aspirations of the people and the demand of the times. He was endowed with such wisdom, leadership and noble virtues.

The respected and beloved leader created the great Juche concept which holds the highest and most glorious status in the history of human thought; in order to embody it he dared traverse the steep and thorny untrodden path of revolution. He succeeded in defeating the formidable U.S. and Japanese imperialists in one generation; and led to a brilliant conclusion the two difficult social revolutions. He is now creditably guiding the cause of building an ideal society of mankind. By so doing he writes an undying chapter in the chronicles of our country and in the history of world revolutionary struggles.

The ever-victorious revolutionary thought, celebrated Kimilsungism and the excellent leadership combined to result in the following: the establishment of the most advanced socialist system in the motherland once subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression and plagued with centuries-old backwardness and poverty; the building of a powerful independent national economy developing at Chollima speed and of impregnable defenses; the full blooming of a national culture in the grand flower garden of Juche; the providing of the people with a happy life without taxation; and in the formation of a solid political-ideological cohesion of our people.

Embracing Kimilsungism as their sole guiding idea of our era, today, hundreds of millions of people of the world are now engaged in revolution, vigorously turning the wheels of human history, in order to oppose imperialism and achieve independence for the cause of Juche. In their eyes our country is a model of revolution and construction and something like a lighthouse illumining the road to national and class liberation and human emancipation.

As the people of the world unanimously follow and study Kimilsungism and adore Marshal Kim Il Sung as the genius of revolution, Koreans here in this country have every reason to feel a high honor, pride and unlimited happiness in having him as the great leader.

With his warm solicitude he made the once-homeless Korean residents dignified nationals of a sovereign and independent state; they are now leading a life worth living as defenders of the dignity of their country and their national rights from all manner of maneuvers by the enemy here and abroad; and they fight resolutely for national reunification. The fatherly leader is truly a benefactor to all of us; we owe our rebirth to him; and he is a symbol of victory and glory and the benevolent loving sun.

Korea entirely owes what it is to the great leader. The eternal happiness and bright future of Koreans here and of those in the fatherland lie in faithfully following the great leader generation after generation.

This is our unswerving belief and will deeply cherished in our hearts through our long experience—many years of our experience to the present day from the times we saw a ray of hope for national revival, as the great leader raised aloft the beacon for the restoration of the fatherland on Mt. Paektu.

Commemorating the April jubilee, we renew a solemn determination to accomplish to the end the revolutionary cause of Juche; we are now resolved to carry out thoroughly the Juche-oriented lines on the movement of overseas compatriots and the programme teachings on Chongryun's work as given by the respected and beloved leader.

All the Chongryun activists and the Korean residents here will remain singleheartedly loyal to the great leader to the end of the sun and the moon; the Chongryun organization will be solidified as a glorious overseas compatriots' body based on Kimilsungism. The result will be a promoted cause of Juche in the movement of Korean residents in Japan.

Chongryun will firmly rally Koreans here in all walks of life around the great leader and channel all their energy and wisdom into the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country; it will support in every way the south Korean people in their anti-fascist struggle for a democratic society; and it will strengthen its international solidarity with the progressive peoples of the world including the Japanese.

The good health and long life of the respected and beloved leader is a strong desire of the Chongryun activists and Koreans here shared with those in the home country and the revolutionary peoples of the world.

For the sake of national reunification, nationwide victory of the Korean revolution, the lasting happiness of our people and the victory of the cause of Kimilsungism in world history, we respectfully wish the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, the sun of the nation and a legendary hero, good health and long life.

Central Standing Committee of General Association Of Korean Residents in Japan

April 15, 1976, Tokyo, Japan

Today, all the workers of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean compatriots here, together with the people of the fatherland, significantly greet with boundless emotion and happiness the 64th birthday of President Kim Il Sung, the great leader.

Chongryun workers and Korean compatriots extend with boundless adoration and ardent fidelity the highest honor and the warmest congratulations to their benevolent father who is the sun of the nation and a genius of revolution. They respectfully wish the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung long life in good health.

The birth of the great leader, President Kim Il Sung, on April 15, 1912, was a shining threshold to a new Korea in the dark days, a dawn on the new era of Juche and a bright sunrise to the people who had been languishing.

During a half century since the time when the great leader embarked on a long road of revolution in his early days, he has devoted himself entirely to the cause of the independence of the fatherland and prosperity of the nation and fought for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea, a revolutionary banner of our era, while paving a new way for revolution, and created glorious revolutionary traditions in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

He, with his unique wisdom, preeminent leadership and lofty virtue, led the Korean revolution to victory through his revolutionary theories and great revolutionary practice and paved a new road of revolution for national sovereignty, independence and socialist construction. He has performed ever-shining great exploits for the fatherland and the nation and for revolution and historical development.

By successfully organizing and leading the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, holding aloft the torchlight of revolution in his early days, he defeated the Japanese imperialist marauders, accomplished the historic cause of restoration of the fatherland and in the great Fatherland Liberation War crushed the aggressors of U.S. imperialism which boasted that it was the "mightiest in the world." U.S. imperialism began to go downhill to collapse. Thus he opened a new era of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, a new era of national liberation struggles in colonies.

The distinguished strategist of revolution and the genius of creation and construction, he originally hewed the untrodden way for the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution and socialist revolution and for the construction of socialism and communism. Thus, he set up a strong socialist fatherland, known to the world as the "fatherland of Kimilsungism" and the "miraculous country of the 20th century."

By creating Kimilsungism based on the immortal Juche idea, President Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician, achieved a radical change in the development of revolutionary theory and practice, and accomplished a monumental work in the history of mankind.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything. By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the most correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world. The Juche idea clarifies the laws of social development and inspires the working masses strongly to the revolutionary struggle for an independent and creative life."

The Juche idea newly elucidating the position and role of man in the world, provides a powerful weapon with which to cognize and re-make the world, is the immortal revolutionary world outlook that the working masses are masters of their own destiny, that they also have the ability to hew out their own destiny and that they must wage revolutionary struggle for the purpose.

As the Juche idea was created, the people were able to fulfil their responsibilities and roles as masters of the revolution, by taking an independent and creative stand—fundamental stand and method—to be adhered to in the revolution and construction, and they were also able to realize the cause of the class, national and human liberation.

With progress of the Korean revolution, the man and nature were drastically changed, and a new history opend up of great national prosperity.

Under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious Workers' Party of Korea, a new Juche-based party, was founded, and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea established as a strong, socialist country, independent in politics, self-supporting in economy and self-defensive in national defence. The people of the northern half of the Republic lead the happiest and most modern life, envied by the world's people, in a big revolutionary family firmly rallied around him.

Great Kimilsungism is brightly flourishing in every part of our country; in a surging atmosphere the entire working people are pushing energetically the "Movement for Winning the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions" under the slogan, "Let Us Meet the Requirements of Juche in Ideology, Technology and Culture!" in response to the call of the great leader.

He also clarified the Juche-based outstanding strategic and tactical line of the south Korean revolution and national reunification without forgetting the south Korean people even for a moment up to date since the fatherland was divided owing to the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism. He has led the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean revolutionaries and people for freedom and liberation along a straight road to victory.

EDITORIAL

Today the south Korean people, in defiance of the savage fascist suppression by the U.S. and its running dogs, are unfolding unyielding struggles in villages, streets and prisons, in courts and scaffolds for the democratization of the society and national reunification. They are boundlessly inspired by the shining results of socialist construction achieved in the northern half of the DPRK and earnestly adoring the great leader as the sun of the nation and as the salvation star.

Indeed, the great torchlight of Juche is blazing in the dark southern half of the DPRK, heralding the dawn of national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, clarified the theories and the strategy and tactics of world revolution. He elucidated the true road of the world revolution in the new era, the Juche-based era, to the nations and peoples oppressed and exploited in the past as they had appeared on the world stage as the masters to control the world. He also opened up a bright road to enable the world's peoples, especially the peoples of the third world, to shape their destinies independently and creatively.

In fact, after the Second World War, violent storms of revolution against imperialism and colonialism swept across the Asian, African and Latin American continents, and hundreds of millions of people who had been oppressed and humiliated for centuries attained national independence and embarked on the way of independent development.

Today the third world is a dependable ally of the socialist forces, and a great motive force to propel the history of mankind. Many peoples of the third world are heading for socialism and fighting together with the peoples of the socialist countries for a common cause.

Under the circumstances in which the imperialists' aggression against and plunder of these countries continue, it is inevitable that the third world countries should fight against imperialism. The third world forms the battle front where the anti-imperialist struggle is raging most fiercely. There are many revolutionary countries there, and the anti-imperialist struggle of the third world countries is dealing a tottering blow at imperialism.

Indeed, today many peoples on the globe call for independence and are fighting against all manner of subordination. No nation will permit others to trample upon its independence, and even the peoples of capitalist countries demand independence, not to speak of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world countries. It is the main trend of the present time which no force can hold in check that the world's people demand independence and that many countries take the way to independence.

In fact, today Kimilsungism based on the Juche idea is being spread to all parts of the world across the continents and oceans, and it is an irresistible trend of the present era to live and fight with the Juche idea.

In particular, the revolutionary peoples of the world express the boundless feelings of adoration to the great leader, highly praising Kimilsungism, his great Juche idea, as the "torchlight of struggle and victory," the key to the solution of all problems" and as a "true textbook." They extend the positive support to and solidarity with the just cause of the Korean people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"It is the invariable principle of our Party's foreign policy to strengthen and develop unity and cooperation with the peoples of the world who advocate independence. Standing together and promoting friendship and cooperation with the world's peoples who espouse independence, is an important guarantee for creating an international atmosphere conducive to our revolution, for reinforcing the international revolutionary forces and quickening the victory of the world revolution."

The great leader put forward for the first time in history the strategic slogan "Let us unite with the peoples of the world who advocate independence" This strategic slogan is a completely original one based on a scientific analysis of the change made in the main trends in the present era and in the international revolutionary forces which demand independence.

As the strategic slogan of world revolution was indicated, the fundamental principle on the formation of international revolutionary forces in the present era was clearly elucidated. And this another strategic idea on the world revolution to be constantly adhered to in the whole historic course of completing the cause of the liberation of mankind—class, national and human liberation and so on—was totally clarified.

Today, great Kimilsungism is grasping the minds of hundreds of millions of people with its irresistible traction power and emitting its shining rays as days go by because of its correctness and truth.

As a matter of fact, the bright revolutionary history traversed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a brilliant history of the creation of ever-victorious Kimilsungism, it is a shining history in which his immortal exploits are inscribed forever in gold letters.

The great leader, the sun of the nation, the liberating salvation star and the benevolent father of Korean compatriots here, by creating the ideology and theory on the movement of overseas compatriots for the first time in history, has led the Korean nationals here along the straight road of victory, and extended kindred love and solicitude to the 600,000 Korean compatriots here.

As the great leader brightly indicated the road ahead of the Chongryun and Korean compatriots here, the movement of the Korean people here holding aloft the banner of Juche, was adorned with victory and glory in spite of their difficult conditions in an alien land.

He fully clarified the theoretical and practical problems raised in the movement of overseas compatriots, and has wisely led the movement of Korean people here to victory and glory. His immortal exploits performed in the history of the overseas compatriots' movement will shine for ever.

Indeed, there is no overseas people in the world happier and more glorious than the Korean compatriots here living and fighting with the wise leader, President Kim Il Sung as their great leader—the Korean people have met such a great leader for the first time in their history of many thousands of years—and as "the hero of the 20th century," "the genius of mankind," "the red sun of the nation" and "the great leader of world revolution" whom the world's people highly praise.

The Korean compatriots here will firmly set up the ideological system of Kimilsungism in future, too, upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader. They will strengthen their international solidarity with the people of the world for the cause of independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the ardent desire of the Korean people. To that end, they will warmly support the patriotic struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of the country and national reunification and opposing the machinations of the splittists within and without to create "two Koreas."

Brilliant victory and glory are in store for the Chongryun and Korean compatriots here who are staunchly struggling to accelerate national reunification, upholding the programmatic teaching of President Kim Il Sung.

Long live President Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements!

Historic Mangyongdae, Cradle of Revolution

World people highly praise Mangyongdae as the "heart of revolution," a "place near and dear to hearts of all" and the "cradle of revolution."

A prominent world peace champion who visited Mangyongdae wrote:

What I call Korea means Mangyongdae.
I mean beauty and hope,
Love, revolution, glory and
Everything else.
When I call Mangyongdae
World seems to exist for calling
only your name.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the 20th century-produced great thinker and theoretician, genius of revolution and construction and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, was born on April 15, 1912 at picturesque Mangyongdae on the outskirts of Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to meet the urdent desire of the exploited and oppressed people.

The birth of the great leader meant the dawn of new morning, throwing the light of resurrection on Korea under dark Japanese imperialist colonial rule and it was the greatest happy event announcing the start of the new history of the Korean revolution.

There is the holy home of the revolutionary family who gave birth to and brought up the great leader, at Mangyongdae where the great sun rose.

It is said that a great family produces a great leader.

The family of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, whom the Korean people had for the first time in their history of thousands of years and highly respect, is the most patriotic and revolutionary family in human history.

His family warmly loved the country and was diligent, generation after generation.

The great leader's great-grandfather lived a hard life as a tenant farmer in the straw-thatched house in Mangyongdae.

The revolutionary family of the great leader worked hard on the farm, but every year food ran out and it lived on gruel and skipped even it quite often.

Even now the low-hanging eaved, straw-thatched house at Mangyongdae is preserved in its original state. All the furniture and farm implements are vivid reminders of hard toil, poverty and diligence of the revolutionary family in the past grim days—simple tableware, old-fashioned chests of drawers, a plough, a frame for carrying burdens, a fodder cutter, a spinning wheel and a mis-shapen big jar and a well-repaired water jar. These pieces used by the revolutionary family throughout three generations clearly show the miserable life of the poor Korean people in the past.

In spite of hard life, the family of the great leader educated its sons and grandsons in patriotism and its successive generations fought for the country and people with an indomitable fighting spirit.

Kim Ung U, great-grandfather of the great leader, led people to sink the U.S. imperialist aggressors' pirate ship "General Sherman" and distinguished himself in the battle, when it invaded in 1866 to probe the possibility of aggression.

His grandfather, Kim Bo Hyon, fought stoutly, keeping to national principles in spite of the persecution of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Educating his sons in patriotic spirit, he said: "Man is faithful to his country when he dies on the battlefield in fighting the enemy for his country and people" and sent them all into struggle to restore the country.

Li Bo Ik, grandmother of the great leader, managing household affairs in abject poverty, did everything in her power to assist her sons and grandsons in their revolutionary activities and adhered firmly to the principles of the revolutionary family, in the teeth of threat and blackmail, appeasement and deception of the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

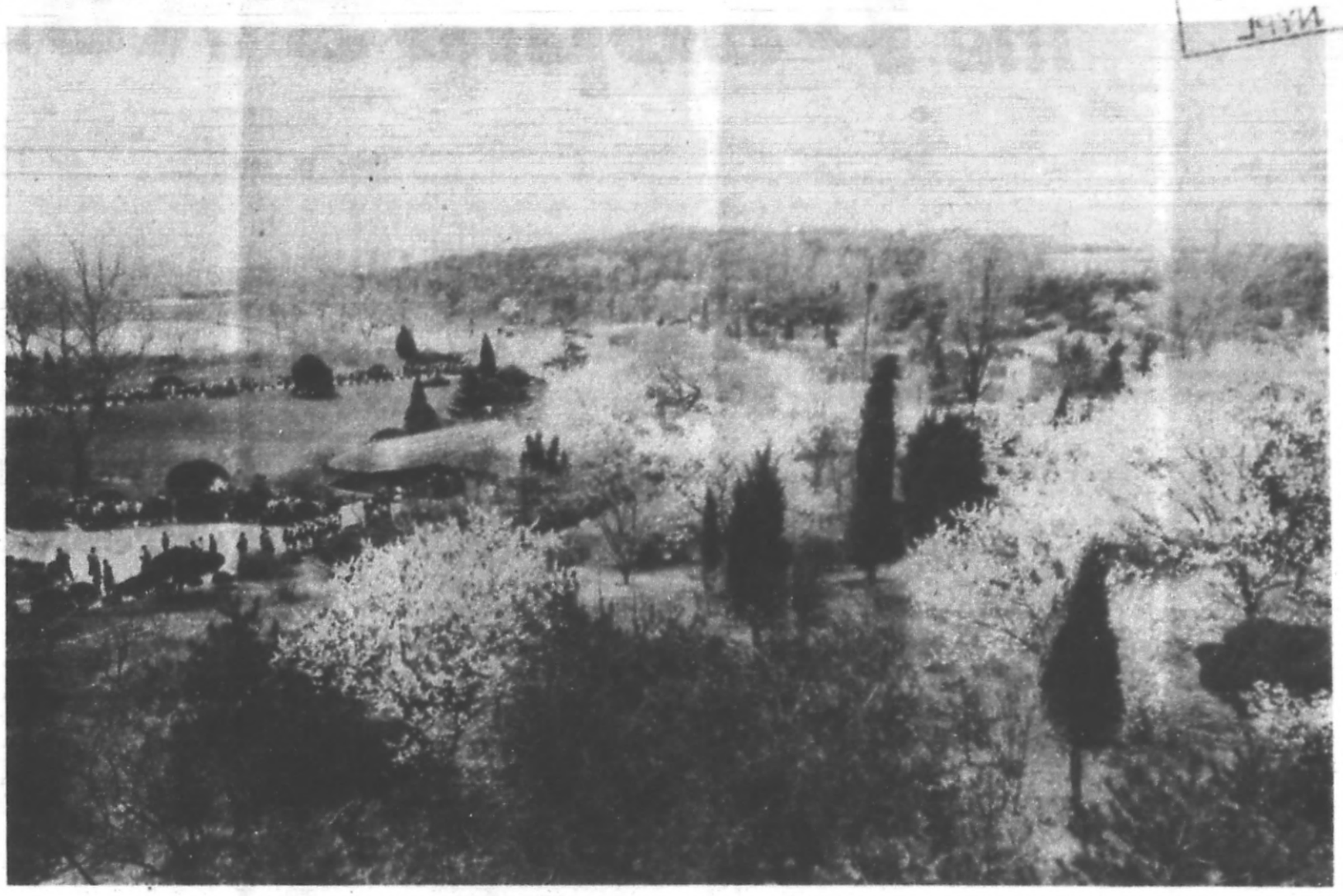
The great leader President Kim Il Sung's parents who gave birth to the leader and brought him up were outstanding revolutionary fighters who brilliantly adorned the modern history of Korea full of national sufferings with an anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

The great leader's father, Kim Hyong Jik, was an indomitable revolutionary fighter who dedicated his whole life to the country's independence and the people's freedom and liberation, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in Korea and a great pioneer in changing the course of the struggle from the Korean nationalist movement to the communist movement.

In March 1917, Kim Hyong Jik formed the "Korean National Association," the first anti-Japanese underground organization, with a high aim to win Korean independence by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, and led the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle of the Korean people in the vast areas at home and abroad.

The immortal exploits of Kim Hyong Jik have gone down in the Korean people's history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in letters of gold.

Kang Ban Sok, mother of the great leader, was an ardent revolutionary fighter who devoted her all to struggle for the restoration of the country and the emancipation of women as wife of a revolutionary and the mother of Korea who gave birth to and brought up the great leader President Kim Il Sung; she was also a prominent leader of the women's movement who began the communist women's movement in Korea.



Mangyongdae, where the great leader President Kim Il Sung was born on April 15, 1912, and spent much of his childhood

Kim Hyong Gwon, the great leader's uncle, and his younger brother, Kim Chol Ju, were stanch communists who fought, taking arms in their hands, against Japanese imperialism, upholding the leader's Juche-motivated revolutionary line, and died a heroic death.

Kim Won Ju, the great leader's cousin, was an ardent revolutionary fighter, who fought against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. Kang Don Uk, his grandfather on his mother's side, was a progressive and revolutionary educator. Kang Jin Sok, his uncle on his mother's side, was also an ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter who devoted himself to the struggle for the restoration of the homeland.

As seen above, the family of the great leader President Kim Il Sung was a patriotic and revolutionary family which fought for the independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people generation after generation.

Born into such a family, the great leader President Kim Il Sung grew up, experiencing all the distress and sufferings of his stateless people in his childhood, nurturing a lofty patriotic ambition to restore the country to meet the desire of the compatriots impatiently waiting for relief.

He played at soldiers, using even an ordinary rock at his native place, Mangyongdae, carrying the spirit of Korea, the spirit of ancestors, as a warship to wipe out the enemy. He thought of making his country an earthly paradise for the people after its liberation, trying to catch a beautiful rainbow over Mangyongbong Hill.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of half a century started in this holy straw-thatched house in Mangyongdae.

He set out on the revolutionary road at the age of 13 with a firm determination not to return until Korea became independent.

For half a century since then Korea, holding aloft the banner of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, dispelled the dark clouds which had hung heavily on the country and has marched and marched ahead, full of hope and conviction under his wise guidance.

As a result, today a people's paradise has risen in Korea, where all people lead an independent and creative life free of exploitation and oppression, for which the revolutionary family of the great leader had fought generation after generation.

"Land where the working people are the master of the country," "a country where people are equally well-off," "a tax-free country," "a land where all get free education to their heart's content" and "a land where people live a long life in good health, receiving free medical treatment"—all these are pronouns of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today built and led by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Just as a large number of branches and leaves of a luxuriant tree has only one trunk, everything of Korea—the political life of the people as independent beings, their happiness as a rich and cultured people, their victory of yesterday and miracle of today and their bright future—is associated with Mangyongdae and has its root here.

Picturesque Mangyongdae known for its scenic beauty is the glorious cradle of the immortal Juche idea and the Korean revolution and the holy revolutionary place which sheds its brilliant lights of Juche on the road ahead of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

"You Must Learn Hard and Become Revolutionists!"

It was in the spring of 1951, the difficult year of the Fatherland Liberation War, when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called at Osogi village, Palchong-ri, Taedong county, South Pyongan Province.

The leader spent a fairly long time there, chatting with village women. He went into many questions to understand the village affairs in detail. He asked them what job they were doing and if they had any difficulty in the work of the village Women's Union.

The head of the Union informed him of the work done by her organization and living conditions of villagers. She added that the organization of the Union directed a great deal of attention to aiding the People's Army men, those families whose members were killed by the enemy and soldiers' families. She concluded her explanation by saying that for lack of knowledge it was difficult for her to assume charge of the Women's Union.

Very much satisfied to know that the work of the village Women's Union was going on smoothly, as required by the Party, he said to this effect:

You said that lack of knowledge makes you difficult to assume charge of the Women's Union, but you study, then you can do it with full credit. If you do as instructed by the Party there will be no mistake. The first thing you must know is the Party policy. ...The anti-Japanese guerrillas studied while fighting in mountains, so you must find time to learn while working.

He went on to say: The organization of the Women's Union must strive to unite women around the Party. Particularly it should enlist those families whose members were killed by the enemy and soldiers' families who would be its hard-core elements, work with them properly and produce many cadres.

And he urged that the organization of the Women's Union should extensively inaugurate the "let-women-take-plough movement" under the conditions in which young people joined in the army; the soldiers' families do farming well in the rear, so that their husbands could defeat Yankee devils as early as possible at the front.

For women to do better the work of the Women's Union, he said, there should be no worries about home life. Then he asked kindly if they had any inconveniences in their lives.

In answer to this question the Union head said that thanks to the warm care of the Party there were no troubles. Caused by his paternal affection now the strain gradually gave way. She said that they would be happy only if they could get some salt for bean paste. The instant she finished her words, women of the soldiers' families chimed in. They said that they had also no inconveniences in their lives, but the only thing they desired of him was to let them hear from their husbands and sons fighting at the front.

After jotting down in his memo the names of their husbands and sons serving in the army, he said that they would soon get the news and promised that they would be provided with salt.

At the end of his talk he said: **"I hope you must learn hard and become revolutionists!"** With these words he left the village, giving each of them a squeeze of the hand.

It was in the early morning two days later.

Quite unexpectedly, six trucks arrived in the village.

The trucks were fully loaded with salt and rubber shoes. They were told that these goods were sent by the fatherly leader. Every family unit was provided with a sack of salt and every woman with a pair of rubber shoes.

And some time later happy news reached the village from the husbands and sons at the front.

Greatly moved by the innumerable favours and solicitude of the leader the villagers were filled with the feelings of boundless reverence for him.

"Beloved leader, we are very grateful for your favour," saying to themselves thus, the Union members made their firm resolve to learn hard as taught by him and become revolutionists infinitely loyal to him.

(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Philosophical Basis of Juche Idea (1)

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is based on a philosophical theory that man is master of everything and decides everything."

This philosophical principle reveals the position and role of man in the world and provides a scientific description of the key issue of a world outlook as concerns what figures most in the world and decides everything. An entirely new world view emerges therefrom as a major instrument for revolutionary transformation.

The contemporary developments can be characterized by an increased control of the world by the masses of people, by their independent and creative effort to chart their own destiny. Any given world outlook which makes a total exposition of man's preponderant status and decisive role is entitled to be adopte d as a revolutionary one.

A foremost corollary of the Juche philosophical principle is that what is in the world is for man's sake and is worthless otherwise. Evident is a correct understanding of man in relation to his surroundings: the world is transformed as a result of man's positive role only. The following is the first in a series of articles dealing with the philosophical basis of the Juche idea.....Ed.

Man, Social Being & Independence

Man is regarded as pivotal and most powerful by the Juche idea for revolutionary practice, and in particular as independent. This quality distinguishes man from animals.

Being independent-oriented, man was able to leave the animal world and to make impressive strides in harnessing the power of nature and developing society. Independence has socio-political implications. For man independence is life.

This quality can be defined as a perpetual effort to get rid of any kind of subjugation, a permanent human striving to exploit nature and social relations for his wellbeing. So, independence is an antithesis to the force of nature and to the social relations responsible for class and national oppression.

Human independence from nature expands according to human control of nature. The level of social productive force is a main index to the extent of human independence of nature, as clear from the development of human history from the olden times to the present era.

Man's independence of society grows according to successful revolutionary struggle against class and national oppression and subjugation. Even if the force of nature is effectively utilized and productive capacity drastically increased, man cannot become independent, unless he is free from the restrictive influence of social development and from social relations.

Since society is part and parcel of the material world and in one with nature as such, man's independence of society is never separate from that of nature. In fact, human effort for independence from nature is social from the beginning to the end.

It should never be misunderstood that human independence will lead to "complete" independence of nature and society. Man cannot live without nature; the social and productive activities essential to human subsistence and social life deal with nature and nothing else. Man is a being with social relations, without which man cannot live.

Historical Concept

Independence is a historic concept. It is not a birthright of man. It came into being as in the course of transmutation from animal to man; it took concrete form through long years of efforts to get rid of the yokes of nature and society.

As a matter of common knowledge, independence is alien to the animal, because it is left at the mercy of nature. When it fails to accommodate itself to the changing environments, it dies.

Separation of man from the animal began with an endeavor to take command of nature and behave independently of nature. Struggle for independence is in labor activities. Human history for independence dates back to the times when man began to subsist by labor: purposeful, positive and creative action.

For many years of labor, man has adapted his physique by perfecting his hands, improved his physical and mental powers and developed his brains and senses. Labor inevitably necessitated coordinated activities among members of a society and constant exchange of goods and services. Need gave rise to speech or language and ownership of products.

In the primitive times, human independence was in a low state. With ignorance of the laws of nature, there was not enough product for exploitation or division of society into the ruling and oppressed classes. This, however, never means that an early man was happy. Free that he was from the present-day class or national oppression, he was kept under the constant threats from capricious nature.

Those days, social relations were mainly for collective defense from haphazard nature. An early man's struggle for independence and for life was a struggle with nature.

Improved tools of production and division of labor produced surplus goods and caused frequent exchange and private ownership, undermining the primitive communal life. In turn, this resulted in the widening gap in property and the rich taking the upper hand of the poor—creation of a class society; since then, the basic social relations have been those between the rulers and the ruled.

With such class society formed, the spearhead of human struggle for independence was shifted from nature to society. In other words, it became a social struggle. Increased freedom from nature did not bring the greater independence to man from social fetters.

In the exploiter society which is based on the private ownership of means of production and hostilities among the classes, man's independence is curbed by the following four factors: economic; political; national; and mental or ideological.

Firstly, throughout history, the oppressed working people have been subjugated, robbed of independence in social life and reduced to the mere objects of exploitation and oppression by the exploiting classes possessed of the means of production, be the serfs or wage-earners.

Secondly, a state is a political machinery set up by the exploiter classes to protect the economic foundations of their control and repress any move among the oppressed against them.

Thirdly, following the appearance of imperialist powers, many countries became colonies subject to national oppression and exploitation, accounting for two thirds of the world population.

Fourthly, contemporary imperialists and other exploiting classes resort to mental and ideological means in order to paralyse the awakening of the oppressed and neutralize their resistance, with their independence orientation benumbed.

Revolutionary Struggle

On balance, as proved in the history of class societies, the struggle of the oppressed masses for independence has been the chief driving force behind its development.

By corroborating this theory, President Kim Il Sung shed a new light on the character of revolutionary struggle, its origin and the motive force in social development in a manner unknown in earlier times and ascribed to his clairvoyance.

He said:

"Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring a man himself. Who likes to live shackled to others? Why did people fight to overthrow the feudal system in former days and why is the working class fighting against the capitalist system today? Needless to say, the toiling people wanted to extricate themselves out of feudal slavery and they want to free themselves from capitalist exploitation and oppression. We are fighting against imperialism in order to liberate our nation completely from subordination to it and enjoy freedom as a sovereign nation. In a word, all the revolutionary struggles are to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people to defend their independence. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is, in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from all sorts of subjugation and lead an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society."

Class and national oppression and exploitation are principal fetters for man in his effort for independence in social life, making it imperative for him to wage revolutionary struggle for class and national liberation. According to historical stages, the revolutionary struggle took different forms from slaves' resistance to their masters and serfs and peasants' uprising against the feudal lords and landowners to struggles of the workers and working masses against the exploitation by the capitalists and the national liberation struggles in colonies against the imperialists and colonialists.

Struggle for socialism and communism culminates this historical human endeavorings for independence, for which the Juche idea provides the most effective guideline.

(To be continued)

News in Brief

* Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, received on Mar. 26 leading crewmen of the DPRK ship "Hyoksin" mooring at a port of the country.

* An exhibition of works of embroidery and applied art was open at the DPRK Hall of Culture in Egypt on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the promulgation of the law "On the Complete Abolition of Taxation" in the DPRK.

* Kang Ryang Uk, vice-President of the DPRK, on Mar. 30 received credentials from Ali Saleh Moawad, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the DPRK.

* Comrade Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council on Mar. 30 met Ndreci Rizo, Ambassador of the Albanian People's Republic to the DPRK.

* A press conference was held on Mar. 30 at the Syrian Embassy in Pyongyang on the day of solidarity for the struggle of the Palestinian people under the Israeli aggressors' occupation.

* Comrade Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, met on Mar. 30 the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art, on visit to that country.

* Kang Ryang Uk, vice-President of the DPRK, on Mar. 31 received credentials from Hardi Djamian, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia to the DPRK.

* Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, on Mar. 31 met the delegation of the WPK headed by Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK, attending the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

* A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba headed by Jose Armando Guerra Menchero, Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Cuba, visited the DPRK from April 2 to 6.

* A delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Japan arrived in Pyongyang on April 2 by plane.

(KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG Highly Admired by Foreign Leaders and Noted Personages

The world people's reverence and respect for the great leader of the revolution President Kim Il Sung are growing deeper as the days and years go by.

Printed here are brief comments of foreign leaders and noted persons who once visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and met President Kim Il Sung, on his brilliant leadership, noble virtues and great idea—Juche:

☆ ☆

Houari Boumedienne

President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic

"President Kim Il Sung is a person who is well versed in all matters....He is now correctly guiding the struggle of the Korean people for the building of a new happy society, the socialist construction in Korea and the reunification of the country." **(at Algiers mass meeting in welcome of President Kim Il Sung's visit to Algeria, May 28, 1975)**

Hafez Al Assad

President of the Syrian Arab Republic

"President Kim Il Sung is a great veteran revolutionary fighter who, convinced of the right and freedom of the people and their progress, fights to win this right." **(at Pyongyang mass rally to welcome his visit to the DPRK, Oct. 1, 1974)**

Gnassingbe Eyadema

President of the Republic of Togo

"We feel profound admiration for Comrade Kim Il Sung, father of the Korean nation, incontestable artisan of Korean liberation and intelligent and venerated guide of the Korean revolution" **(at a banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, Sep. 7, 1975)**

Manuel Pinto Da Costa

President of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe

"As it takes the Juche idea as the guiding compass, the Workers' Party of Korea could mobilise the popular masses and put forward the correct goals for the economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." **(at banquet in honour of his visit to the DPRK, Dec. 25, 1975)**

Mobutu Sese Seko

President of the Republic of Zaire

"I assure you that President Kim Il Sung, the father of the Korean nation, enjoys the deepest respect not only in Korea but in all parts of the world....

You Korean people can be proud of being a great people because you have the great leader, the great military commander, political genius and great thinker and noblest humanist." **(at Pyongyang mass meeting in welcome of his visit to the DPRK, Dec. 15, 1974)**

Dominic Mintoff

Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta

"We have fulfilled our wish to meet Comrade President Kim Il Sung, the leader whom you so deservedly love and respect. The people of Malta had heard a lot about him, and had admired and respected him in his struggle and victory against the Japanese aggression and in his fight and successes against imperialists under the guise of a United Nations force.

Never in our wildest dreams, however, had we expected to witness such progress in socialisation, in agriculture, in industry and in the arts. We now understand the meaning of your ideology Juche. The ideological, technical and cultural revolution you have undertaken under the guidance of your great and beloved leader beats all records." **(at Pyongyang mass meeting welcoming his visit to the DPRK, Jan. 12, 1975)**

Ashraf Pahlavi

Princess of the Empire of Iran

"President Kim Il Sung is a kind-hearted and sagacious man. He is well versed in all matters in every field of state life. He is, indeed, an admirable man." **(in her talks with the Korean delegates at the World Conference of the International Women's Year held in Mexico, last June)**

Nusrat Bhutto

Wife of Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

"Korea has achieved brilliant successes in all fields under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great man. All the examples for the third world are being created in Korea." **(in her talks with the Korean delegates at the World Conference of the International Women's Year held in Mexico, last June)**

Joseph Cassar

Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Malta

"It is the highest honour and the greatest happiness for the Korean people to hold the most prominent guide Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem as the leader.

The history of the struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most militant and revolutionary history full of prowess and it is the guidance of the great leader who created this brilliant revolutionary history that enabled the Korean people to build a socialist state." **(in Pyongyang, January, 1976)**

Jose Francisco Aguilar

Chairman of the Costa Rica Socialist Party

"Marshal Kim Il Sung propounded perfect theories on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the capture of the ideological and material fortresses of communism and gave perfect answers to all other strategic and tactical questions arising in the whole course of building socialism and communism after the establishment of the socialist system.

It is one of the important historic tasks facing our revolution to create a correct method of leadership over the masses.

Marshal Kim Il Sung was the first in history to brilliantly carry out this task by creating the method of leadership over the masses embodying a revolutionary mass line based on the Juche idea." **(at Latin American Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Lima, Peru, Oct. 17, 1975)**

Chrysantos Savvides

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Cyprus Socialist Party

"Respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the truly great leader and hero of the 20th century. He is not only the great leader of the Korean people but also the great leader of the world's oppressed peoples." **(at seminar on the Juche idea held in Limasvol, Cyprus, Dec. 21, 1975)**

Ahianio Akakpo

Director of the National Scientific Institute of Togo

"I do not know yet such an outstanding leader like great President Kim Il Sung. He is the great leader of the revolutionary people of the world. The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung in the course of leading the complex revolutionary struggle of the Korean people is of great significance in the revolutionary struggle of the world people today. Indeed, President Kim Il Sung is the most prominent leader in the world possessed of ideas and theories on politics, economy and military. This is why all the revolutionary peoples of the world who fight for justice and truth, freedom and liberation infinitely respect and revere him.

Giancarlo Elia Valori

General Secretary of the Italian Institute of International Relations

"President Kim Il Sung was born into a revolutionary family who has fought generation after generation and acquired comprehensive knowledge from his father and sagaciously led his country in the rigorous days of the war and in the period of rehabilitation and construction.

His life has always conformed with that of the nation and his interests have never been separated from the interests of the whole nation." **(in his lecture at Kim Il Sung University, January, 1975)**

Shapik Arshidat

General Secretary of the Arab Lawyers' Association

"The great leader President Kim Il Sung is possessed of perfect revolutionary character which no one has ever had.... The leader, the legendary hero, is a very unaffected man possessed of exceptional kindness and humanity, simplicity and modesty.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is the only possessor of this character. This trait can hardly be found in anyone else."

President Kim Il Sung received unprecedentedly warm welcome when he visited Asian, African and European countries last year.

Mario Augusto Rodriguez

General Secretary of the Panama-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture

"Marshal Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great leader possessed of brilliant intelligence, extraordinary insight and pre-eminent art of leadership and very kind, tender-hearted, simple and modest personality which one can hardly find in any others.

Marshal Kim Il Sung became the brilliant leader most deeply respected not only by the Korean people but by the working class and revolutionary people of the world for he founded the immortal Juche idea and has ushered in a new era in the history of human thought, led the Korean people straightly toward the highest peak of the ideal of mankind along an untrodden path and made an outstanding contribution to the development of the world revolution.

The mankind of the 20th century holds the Marshal in high esteem as the great leader for his immortal great services rendered for it." **(in his interview with a KCNA correspondent in Pyongyang, April, 1975)**

Genaro Carnero Checa

General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture

"The authority of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the authority of the Juche idea and the authority of Juche Korea are rising higher with each passing day in the world.

Marshal Kim Il Sung enjoys ever greater respect in the world for his spirit of independence, for his Juche idea and for his feats in grasping and expounding the problems of socialist construction which did not arise in the days of Marx, Lenin and Stalin and in contributing to the development of Marxism-Leninism.

All the people of the world study the ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung as Kimilsungism. Therefore, his fame as a great thinker and theoretician economist and military strategist is rising higher. **(at Pyongyang meeting in welcome of him, Jun. 7, 1974)**

Wilfred Burchett

Australian Writer-Journalist

"The Korean people were fortunate enough to have found that leader in the person of Comrade Kim Il Sung, his qualities of leadership tempered and proven in the extremely bitter and complicated anti-Japanese struggle" **(in his article contributed to Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on Oct. 22, 1975)**

Tamura Hajime

Ex-Minister of Labour of Japan

"President Kim Il Sung is very friendly, fond of talking, frank and optimistic.

He is a superior leader because he meets people's expectations, weighing all matters including politics and administration with an uncommon sense of balance.

He has extraordinary capacity to reconstruct the country and consolidate the domestic institutions by giving life to the once-colonized land, and by stabilizing the livelihood of people." **(in his interview with the Asahi Shimbun after he visited the DPRK last July)**

Suekawa Hiroshi

Honorary President of Ritsumeikan University

"President Kim Il Sung is a most outstanding leader. He is a great man fighting with all devotion for the fatherland and people, always finding himself among the masses of the people.

He set out upon the revolutionary struggle in his early years and has fought through all hardships and trials, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so wonderful as we see it today and is further developing it." **(in his caption to the book "Kim Il Sung, the Great Leader Produced by the 20th Century" published in Japan)**

Takagi Takeo

Chief Director of the Association of Cultural Exchange between Japan and Korea

"President Kim Il Sung invariably loves people and defends their interests. He is always found among the masses of people and listens carefully to them. The revolutionary mass line is a natural result of his activities. The Juche idea and leadership of the President have filled the role of the motive power to imbue all the world with unbounded hope for and confidence in the future."

Yasui Kaoru

Chairman of Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists

"Great Kimilsungism with the immortal Juche idea as its quintessence is a universal truth with which not only the Korean people but also all the progressive people and revolutionary people of the world living in our era, the era of Juche, must arm themselves firmly and it is a glorious duty of the scientists who love truth to widely propagate and disseminate it at home and abroad.

Kimilsungism is not merely the inheritance and development of Marxism-Leninism, but it has originality different from the former in the content of each idea and theory and in its composition itself. The originality finds expression, among other things, in such basic problems of philosophy as the correlations of material and consciousness." **(at meeting of Pyongyang working people in honour of his delegation, September, 1975)**

A "National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" was held on Oct. 13, 1974, at the Tokyo Kaikan Hall in Tokyo with a large attendance under the co-sponsorship of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists and the "National Council of Societies for Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung."

Korean People's Sacred Struggle for National Reunification

Because of U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea, the country has been bisected into north and south for 30 years now.

The territorial division and national split has brought untold misfortunes and sufferings to the Korean people and proves a great obstacle to the coordinated development of the country. The gap between north and south is widening as time passes on.

The restoration of the broken national ties and the reunification of the country is a unanimous desire of the Korean people and their supreme national task whose fulfilment does not allow a moment's delay.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung set it at the supreme national task to reunify the country, and he has advanced the most principled and reasonable policy and proposals for national reunification and wisely led the Korean people to implement them ever since Korea's division.

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In the first days of the country's division by foreign forces, our Party and the Government of the Republic advanced the most reasonable policy of national reunification and have since made untiring efforts to put it into effect. The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle to reunify the country is to reunify the country independently on democratic principles and by peaceful means."

Reunifying the divided country independently and peacefully on democratic principles means to reunify the country by establishing an all-Korea unified government through north-south democratic general elections according to the will of the entire north and south Korean people without any interference of outside forces after all the foreign troops have withdrawn.

The DPRK Government have set forth reasonable proposals for national reunification in line with the basic policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader and made untiring efforts to put them into effect for the past three decades.

Right after the liberation, the great leader put forward the policy of establishing a revolutionary democratic base. In the peaceful construction days, wisely guiding the people to execute it, he advanced reasonable proposals, in order to expose and frustrate the undisguised nation-splitting schemes and aggressive war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and materialize national reunification. They included a proposal to set up a unified provisional government, a save-the-nation proposal to foil the plot to rig up a separate puppet government in south Korea and establish an all-Korea unified government, and a proposal to attain peaceful reunification through the merger of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the south Korean "National Assembly."

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges, however, answered the DPRK's just and sincere proposals mirroring the unanimous desire of the entire Korean people with a war.

After the ceasefire, too, the DPRK Government waged a positive struggle to promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It proposed to turn truce into a lasting peace by making all the foreign troops withdraw from Korea and reducing the north and south Korean troops and to realize economic and cultural exchanges, free travel and correspondence between north and south.

It also made proposals to relieve the south Korean unemployed and foodless peasants, send relief goods to the afflicted people in south Korea, provide school opportunity to south Korean student youth and bring up vagrant orphans in south Korea under the care of the north and strove to put them into practice.

After the Syngman Rhee puppet government was overthrown in April 1960 by the heroic struggle of the south Korean student youth and people encouraged by the DPRK Government's positive proposals for peaceful reunification, the Government strove to bring about a new phase of national reunification.

In his report delivered at the meeting celebrating the 15th anniversary of August 15 liberation held in 1960 the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung fully reclarified the DPRK Government's consistent basic policy of national reunification and made a new epoch-making proposal to establish a north-south confederation as a transitional step to complete reunification or realize economic and cultural interchanges, correspondence and the travel of personages, apart from political problems, if the south Korean authorities could not accept the proposal for the north-south free general elections immediately.

According to the highly important proposal as put forth by the great leader, the 8th Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK presented concrete proposals to conduct economic and cultural cooperation and interchanges between north and south and ensure the independent development of the national economy in south Korea.

Immensely inspired by the leader's proposal, the south Korean people waged a strong mass struggle in demand of north-south negotiations.

Terrified by this, the U.S. imperialists instigated the military gang, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, to stage a "military coup" in May, 1961 to block reunification.

In face of such situation, the DPRK Government waged a resolute struggle to frustrate the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Government made proposals by which to pave the way to national reunification such as an offer to conclude a peace agreement on north and south refraining from attacking the other side after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea and presented a proposal to convene a joint conference of the representatives of the north and south Korean political parties and social organizations or other north-south joint conference.

This aroused the entire Korean people to a more vigorous nationwide struggle for national reunification.

The Government also declared time and again that it was ready to restore the ruined south Korean economy, settle the problem of the south Korean people's livelihood and take the south Korean unemployed to the north and provide them with jobs and stabilized life.

In April, 1971, when the movement for peaceful reunification rapidly mounted with an irresistible force among the south Korean people, the 5th Session of the 4th Supreme People's Assembly advanced an 8-point programme of national reunification embodying the leader's national reunification policy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung strove constantly to create actively favourable conditions for national reunification. He sized up the fast-changing and developing internal and external situation with his genius and, in his historic speech of August 6, 1971, he put forth a new proposal for holding north-south negotiations to settle the reunification problem independently and peacefully.

The great leader's new proposal for extensive north-south negotiations marked a milestone in eliminating the freeze between north and south and opening up a new phase for national reunification.

Under pressure from the south Korean people and the world people demanding the north-south negotiations, the south Korean authorities, that had doggedly opposed any contact with the DPRK, came to talk with the DPRK.

Thanks to the sincere efforts of the DPRK the north-south high-level talks were held and on July 4, 1972, the north-south joint statement was published, based on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—advanced by the great leader, and the North-South Coordinating Committee was formed and began to work. Thus the Korean nation had bright prospects of national reunification.

In order to faithfully execute the three principles of national reunification, the DPRK Government made every possible effort to realize as soon as possible collaboration between north and south in different fields, as agreed upon by both sides, and haste the peaceful reunification of the country.

At the dictates of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, openly trampled underfoot the agreements of the joint statement as soon as it was announced and sought not reunification but split. In their "special statement," they went the length of openly declaring the "two Koreas" line, clamouring for the "simultaneous entry of north and south into the UN."

On account of this, the nation came to the crossroads of reunification or split. At this very critical juncture, the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung, in his historic speech of June 23, 1973, advanced the 5-point proposition designed to resolutely frustrate the manoeuvres of the partitionists at home and abroad, prevent the permanent split of the nation and promote national reunification.

The 5-point proposition of national reunification is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between north and south, realize many-sided collaboration and exchanges between the two parts of Korea, convene a great national congress composed of the representatives of people of all strata and the political parties and social organizations in north and south, institute a north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under that single state name.

Even after the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique openly declared the "two Koreas" line and began to try more madly to split the nation, the DPRK Government exercised its utmost patience to help the north-south dialogue to promote peaceful reunification and made every possible effort to pave the way for national reunification according to the 5-point proposition for national reunification.

The DPRK Government proposed many times to the south Korean side to conclude a peace agreement on north and south refraining from having recourse to force after the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and offered to the U.S. authorities to have talks to sign a peace agreement directly with the United States.

But the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers accepted none of the DPRK's just peace-loving proposals but aggravated tension in Korea.

Placed on the brink of final ruin as a lone puppet in Asia, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are more madly seeking split and war to save themselves from their doom.

Encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique extremely isolated from within and without, the U.S. imperialists are providing them with large quantities of modern weapons for war against the DPRK.

The Korean people do not want war, fratricidal war in particular. But, if the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique recklessly unleash war, the Korean people will wipe them out to the last man.

Thanks to the DPRK Government's unremitting efforts and struggle for national reunification, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are finding themselves in a more and more difficult position and the situation is turning more and more favourably for the Korean people.

All the DPRK's proposals for reunification and the untiring efforts to implement them command unanimous support and approval from the entire north and south Korean people and the world progressive people as well as fair public opinion.

The Korean people will never allow the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to bisect the Korean nation, a long homogeneous nation, and create "two Koreas."

Upholding the three principles and the 5-point proposition of national reunification put forth by the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the entire Korean people, actively supported and encouraged by the world progressive people, will surely frustrate the manoeuvres of the partitionists at home and abroad and complete the historic cause of national reunification by their united efforts.

Koreans here launched a vigorous street demonstration in downtown Tokyo opposing the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak clique and demanding the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

American Troops Grave Menace to Peace of Korea

372nd MAC Meet Held:

Repeated War Exercises Condemned

PANMUNJOM (KCNA)—The 372nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on March 31 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting major general Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side to the MAC, lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against all the grave criminal acts the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique instigated by them committed against the northern half of the Republic on the land and in the air and the sea and called the enemy side to account for them.

On March 7 the south Korean puppet army committed the vicious armed provocation of firing large calibre machine guns at our People's Army post from a spot 1,100 metres south of the Military Demarcation Line marker No. 1123 in the eastern sector of the front.

The south Korean puppet army illegally brought a 105mm howitzer to the vicinity of a spot 1,750 metres southeast of MDL marker No. 0145 on March 17.

The gunfiring by the south Korean puppet army in the southern part of the Demilitarized Zone numbered 50 cases and the illegal introduction of heavy weapons numbered 86 cases from February 24 to March 28.

The south Korean puppet clique being instigated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a PCE into our coastal waters in the vicinity of 37 degrees 50 minutes N, 124 degrees 50 minutes E at about 1715 hours on March 22, where it carried out espionage activities against our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are running amuck in making preparations for aggressive war infiltrated a high speed, high altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air over the MDL at about 1152 hours on March 17, which perpetrated espionage acts against our side flying from east to west and similar criminal acts were committed on two occasions at about 1029 hours, at about 1107 hours on March 20.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors went so far as to commit espionage act against our side by infiltrating a high speed, high altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" even into the air over the sea off Chongjin, the northernmost part of our country, at about 1520 hours on February 24, and similar criminal acts were repeatedly committed thereafter.

Since the beginning of this year, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been committing espionage and hostile acts against our side in the sea and the air ever more viciously, the senior member of our side noted, and stressed: this is fully borne out by the fact that the number of criminal acts committed by the enemy during the period from February 24 to March 28 almost doubled that committed during the same period last year.

The espionage acts and military provocations committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the south Korean puppet clique against the northern half of the Republic on the land and in the sea and the air are a direct extension and a link in the chain of their premeditated manoeuvres to start a new war of aggression in Korea.

The tension is being further heightened and the danger of war increasing in our country due to such criminal manoeuvres of the enemy.

At the meeting major general Han Ju Gyong, senior member of our side, also lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the intensified war exercises staged by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in a simulated attack on the northern half of the Republic with the mobilization of the ground, naval and air forces of their aggressive armed forces occupying south Korea and the south Korean puppet army, and called the enemy side to account for them.

For the purpose of enhancing "air strike capability" of attacking the northern half of the Republic and perfecting the "air-lifting system," the U.S. imperialist aggressors, mobilizing "F-111" fighter-bombers introduced from the U.S. mainland, conducted a large scale military exercise of "air raid and nosedive operation", dubbed the "combined ROK-U.S. operation cope strike" on March 5.

At the same time, the U.S. imperialist aggressors brought a helicopter carrier belonging to the U.S. 7th fleet, 3 LSTs and 3,500 odd aggressor troops and staged a large-scale "mobile exercise" dubbed "Yellow Dragon" during the period from March 8 to March 18.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors announced that they would conduct the so-called "joint south Korea-U.S. amphibious mobile exercise" for 28 days from March 25 to April 21 and have been staging the large-scale war exercise along the coast of south Korea.

For this provocative war exercise, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have brought to the waters of south Korea from the port of Yokosuka, Japan, the attack aircraft carrier "Midway" together with 3 destroyers, which was followed by the introduction into the sea off Pohang on March 25 of the armed forces 1,400 strong of the Third U.S. Marine Division specializing in landing operation based on Okinawa.

The fact shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors have completed the airborne and seaborne system to carry both their air and naval armed forces from abroad and are overtly staging in succession most outrageous and reckless military exercises by increasing the "manoeuvrability" and "striking capability" of the ground, naval and air forces so that they can make "forestalling surprise attack" upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the senior member of our side said.

He stressed that by frantically staging war exercises the U.S. imperialist aggressors try to suppress by force of arms the struggle of the people against fascism and for democracy which is rapidly gaining momentum these days in south Korea.

The above-mentioned aggressive, outrageous and overt war rackets rapidly intensified of late by the U.S. imperialist aggressors are wanton violations of the preamble of the Armistice Agreement and paragraph 12 and sub-paragraph 13d thereof, a grave threat to peace in Korea and the world and a vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-loving peoples the world over, who unanimously desire peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification, the senior member of our side stressed.

He went on:

Due to the overt war provocation machinations of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, ever more acute tension has been created and a dangerous situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created in our country.

All the facts convincingly show that the U.S. imperialist aggressors' military adventure to carry into effect their plan of provoking a war of aggression in Korea has reached a very grave stage.

He strongly demanded that the enemy side stop provocative military exercises against the DPRK and ship out of south Korea without delay the illegally introduced naval vessels including the aircraft carrier "Midway" and all the aggressive forces.

Photo shows the U.S. carrier Midway anchored in Pusan, south Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Reviews US Armistice Violations

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an article April 3 hits hard at the U.S. imperialists branding them as the very ones who have all along violated the Korean Armistice Agreement and increased tension.

183,900 Cases

It says:

The violations of the armistice agreement committed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors in all forms against our side since the ceasefire had run into the staggering figure of 183,900 cases or more by the end of last year.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have invariably found themselves in the dock at the meetings of the Military Armistice Commission held on 372 occasions ever since the ceasefire for their crimes in manoeuvring to start a new war, trampling underfoot the Armistice Agreement.

After being kicked out of Indochina, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have been hastening the war preparations in south Korea, becoming more wanton in wrecking the Armistice Agreement. They have brought to south Korea the "missile command," the "air force defence command" and "Phantom" tactical combat flying corps and deployed near the Demarcation Line such modern weapons as long-distance wireless guided missiles and anti-tank missiles. It must be noted that they have shipped to south Korea nuclear bombs, nuclear mines, nuclear warheads, etc. and stockpiled them in "igloo-style concrete storages" and have brought "facilities for manufacturing solid fuel rocket motors."

The U.S. imperialist aggressors keep "B-57s" planes loaded with nuclear bombs ever ready for sorties in south Korea and bring to south Korea the aircraft carrier "Midway" and the like in a planned manner.

All these facts go to prove that the U.S. imperialists are truculent warmaniacs who have systematically reinforced the U.S. forces and the puppet army in south Korea and turned that part of Korea even into a nuclear base, avoiding the implementation of the Armistice Agreement that prohibits any kind of arms reinforcement and introduction of military equipment.

Arms Massed in DMZ

The U.S. imperialist aggressors have also deliberately wrecked the Armistice Agreement by bringing into the Demilitarized Zone various heavy weapons, heavy equipment and automatic weapons and combat personnel and building military setups in a big way.

These moves of the beasts have turned the southern portion of the Demilitarized Zone into a combat position fortified with concrete pillboxes and densely-installed weapons of all kinds. They have even brought into the Panmunjom Joint Security Area tabooed heavy weapons and automatic weapons, in an attempt to harass the security and order there and paralyse the functions of the Military Armistice Commission and its subordinate organs.

In June last year, villains of the aggression army, under the command of the "deputy commander of the U.S. army support unit of the Joint Security Area" of the U.S. imperialists, perpetrated a high-handed act of deliberately causing a conflict by assaulting personnel of our side in routine duty and its correspondents covering news.

The violations of the Armistice Agreement on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi military gang in the MAC headquarters area and the Demilitarized Zone added up to more than 7,850 cases last year alone, inclusive of the illegal introduction of tanks and artillery pieces of various types and other heavy and automatic weapons.

Ever since the ceasefire, the beasts have incessantly committed various acts of aggression: they have fired bullets and shells into our side's portion of the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line, infiltrated armed gangs and armed spies to carry out espionage and hostile acts.

And on the sea they sent naval craft and armed boats to intrude into our waters and attack our warships and fishing boats, carry out naval bombardment on our seacoasts and raid, kill and kidnap peaceable civilians.

It is widely known to the world that the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded into our waters in January 1968 and the large spy plane "E.C.-121" which flew into the air space of our country in 1969 were meted out deserved punishment by our People's Army.

Frequent Maneuvers

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi clique have since further intensified their provocations against us and hurled larger aggression forces into war exercises to start another war of aggression.

In the period of August and September 1974, the beasts fired all kinds of guns including 105 mm howitzers at our side from the estuary of the Han-gang River, sent high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "S.R.-71" and other military planes into the air above the Demilitarized Zone and the area of our side on 13 occasions to commit espionage and infiltrated on the sea such naval craft as the high-speed troops transport and the escort craft deep into our waters on 60 occasions to perpetrate espionage and hostile acts.

Hastening the war preparations in south Korea with increased frenzy after their ignominious defeat in Indochina, the U.S. imperialist aggressors violated the Armistice Agreement on the ground and sea and in the air on more than 2,350 occasions in October 1975 alone.

In wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique stage almost every day what they call "joint south Korea-U.S. exercise," "landing exercise," "joint south Korea-U.S. air force exercise" and even fire such missiles as "Nike Hercules," screwing up the strain in our country to the utmost pitch.

The beasts kicked up a row of war exercises, firing shells, by dragging out even the guns and rocket launching pads of the first battalion, 42nd field artillery unit, fourth guided missile command, to a spot not far from the Demilitarized Zone.

More recently, the villains staged a war exercise violently smelling of powder with the mobilisation of ultra-modern military hardware, such as the "F-111" fighter-bombers brought from the U.S. mainland, and, from March 8, they staged a large-scale military exercise codenamed "Operation Yellow Dragon" with the participation of U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and puppet naval and air forces.

To cap it all, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique started on March 25 a "joint south Korea-U.S. naval amphibious mobile exercise" unprecedented in scale under simulated conditions of an attack on the northern half of the Republic.

Grave Situation Created

All these facts indicate that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are the criminals who have all along sabotaged and violated the Armistice Agreement to start another war of aggression in Korea, the ferocious war maniacs who have brought the situation in our country to the highest pitch of strain, leading it to the brink of war, and the chieftains of aggression harassing peace in Korea and the world.

They are now noisily crying for a "short war" under the "practical slogan" of "attack" after working out such provocative war plans as a "9-day operational plan," a "5-day war plan" and "7-day war plan" and, under these aggression plans, have moved the "main defence line" of the U.S. forces close to the Military Demarcation Line and keep the U.S. and puppet forces on "round-the-clock combat readiness."

These moves of the U.S. imperialists have rendered the war danger in our country more ominous and created a grave situation in which a war may break out again any moment.

They must disband the "United Nations Command" and get out at once, taking along the U.S. troops and all the weapons they have brought into south Korea, in compliance with the unanimous demand of our people and the world peace-loving people and the UN resolution reflecting it.

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours.... Ed.)

Frequently conducting the war provocations against the northern half along the Military Demarcation Line, the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army extremely increase the tension in the Korean Peninsula.

Satirical Anti-Pak Poem Circulated

A satirical poem rejecting the "revitalized system" of the south Korean fascist bandits is widely circulated and read in secret by the people in south Korea, according to the Japanese-language daily "Asahi Shimbun" of April 3.

It is a long poem satirizing "the 15 year old Pak 'regime' from the May 16 military coup d'etat to the constitutional revision for third term election, new village movement and present revitalized system." It was written by a believer and printed and circulated secretly among the students and people of various strata.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits arrested and imprisoned and are torturing the author of the satirical poem, believers who printed and distributed it and believers and students who received it. This was laid bare on April 2 and "caused a big stir," said the paper.

Informing of the distribution of the satirical poem, a foreign report from Seoul noted that besides the author and distributors, 18 students were arrested and paid attention to the fact a new propaganda struggle is going on despite the intensified "retaliatory" suppression by the puppet clique who were irritated by the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."

Rescue Comm. Formed

The "society for rescuing Korean students illegally arrested on November 22 while studying in south Korea from Japan" held recently a press conference in Osaka, Japan and exposed and denounced the fascist crime of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are craftily scheming to trump up a new case, secretly arresting and imprisoning many Korean students studying in south Korea from Japan after the fabrication of the "campus spyring case" on November 22 last year.

Present at the press conference were pastor Seno Katsuo, representative sponsor of the "society," and sponsors Doi Takako, Socialist Member of the House of Representatives, and lawyer Wajima Iwakichi.

Also present were Kang Gyu Son, father of student Kang Jong Hon who was illegally arrested by the south Korean puppet clique while studying in south Korea from Japan, Li Su Dae, sister of Li Chol, and Korean students who returned to Japan from south Korea.

At the press conference pastor Seno Katsuo, representative sponsor of the "society", issued a statement.

In the statement he pointed out:

The "campus spyring case" made public in November last year is a plot cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi clique by arresting and harshly torturing over 300 Korean students studying in south Korea from Japan.

At the press conference Yu Yong Ja who had studied in south Korea from Japan announced that Korean students who returned to Japan from south Korea formed the "society of Korean students who returned to Japan from south Korea for rescuing the illegally arrested students" and made public a statement of the organization denouncing and rejecting the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Death Demanded for Students

The first trial of the students involved in the so-called "campus spyring case," was held on April 13 in the puppet Seoul court.

Last November fabricating the "spyring case," the "KCIA" arrested as "spies for north Korea," 21 students who went to south Korea from Japan in order to study at south Korean universities.

In the trial, the puppet prosecution demanded capital and heavy punishments for ten students. Death sentence was demanded for the alleged ringleader Paek Ok Kwang, 27, an information staff of the south Korean youth chamber in Osaka, Japan and Kim O Ja, 24, a junior coed at Pusan University who hails from Kyoto, Japan. Other eight students were demanded for long-term imprisonment up to 15 years from 10 years. Of them, four students are from Japan including two coeds.

The "spyring case" was already proved to be a completely trumped-up case by Kwon Mal Ja, a former coed at the Seoul College of Education. She had also been to south Korea from Japan for study. But during her stay in Seoul, she was suddenly walked last August by the "KCIA" without a warrant from her lodging house. Thereafter, she was confined in a hotel room, and forced to give the names of her friends in Seoul. Some of them were arrested in connection with the "spyring case." They were unfoundedly charged as "spies."

Moreover, after her release, Kwon Mal Ja was raped by "KCIA" men, in order to prevent her from disclosing the fact. Thus, she gave up her desire to study at home. Even after her return to Japan, she was constantly threatened by the "KCIA" not to speak a word about her investigation in Seoul. In spite of such vicious threats, the courageous girl made public the fact at a press conference given in Tokyo last December.

As a result, the fabrication of the "spyring case" by the "KCIA" was brought to daylight.

Therefore, the students now on trial are indisputably innocent and their charges are completely groundless. The fascist trial must be suspended and the guiltless students released at once.

Earlier the Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits staged a murderous trial on April 2 at the puppet Seoul high court of justice and passed prison terms up to 7 years upon 8 students including Cho Song U, a senior at Koryo University in Seoul who had struggled against fascism and for democracy, according to a foreign report from Seoul.

They are those included in the 22 patriotic students who were arrested and persecuted for the reason that they held meetings several times at a church in Myongdong, Seoul, from late February last year opposing and denouncing the fascist dictatorship, waged a just struggle for the democratization of society, scattering handbills demanding the "abrogation of the murderous revitalized constitution and emergency measure No. 9" and "rejecting the student homeland defence corps."

After arresting them the puppet bandits repeatedly staged trials from November 10 last year and inflicted unreasonable penal servitude upon them.

A student who was condemned to a heavy penalty again this time proudly stated at the second trial held on November 24 last year: "Is there anyone who is qualified to try us at this court? We will decisively fight against the revitalized constitution, emergency measures and press gag." He resolutely opposed, together with other students, the illegal sentences passed upon them by the scoundrels.

House Hearing on "KCIA Activities in US"

By Donald L. Ranard (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Official Warnings

The many complaints I received from private Koreans regarding the activities of the Korean CIA led me to warn Korean officials here that the U.S. government would not tolerate their attempts to interfere with the rights of Koreans resident in the U.S. Discussions of this nature took place between myself and various Korean Embassy officials, including the Korean Ambassador, on at least a half dozen occasions during mid-1973. At first denying the allegations, Embassy officials subsequently admitted their inability to deal directly with the problem. I also warned the KCIA Station Chief himself who denied involvement in any of the incidents reported, and on one occasion attempted somewhat subtly to intimidate me. Finally, in the fall of 1973 when reports of KCIA intimidation and infringement continued, the Korean Ambassador was called in for a meeting with the Deputy Under Secretary of State and told in blunt terms that the U.S. government would not countenance the activities of the CIA to control Korean residents in the U.S.; such activities were to cease immediately. A few months later, after a sufficient time had elapsed so that Mr. Lee could depart without "loss of face," he was recalled to Seoul where today he is a top-level supervisor at CIA headquarters.

The FBI Investigation

In mid-1973 amidst charges of KCIA harassment of a Korean embassy officer, Lee Jai-hyun who refused to be reassigned to Korea, I took the initiative to meet with the FBI and called for an investigation of the KCIA in the U.S. After exploratory meetings, such an investigation began but for reasons which I never quite understood, it never really got off the ground. When it finally petered out several months later it had produced little more than mere confirmation of the basic information I had submitted initially. As to why this investigation had never really produced more concrete results, I seem to recall an explanation that (a) Koreans in the U.S. were reluctant to talk, and (b) the FBI had a large work load at that time of other investigation. Much also seemed to be made of an explanation that to proceed properly, the FBI would need to talk directly to KCIA personnel at the Korean Embassy which obviously the State Department had no power to direct because of their diplomatic immunity. This seemed to me to be mere rationalization, and my own conclusion was that the FBI, or those above it in authority, had no inclination to follow through on an investigation which could wind up embarrassing an ally.

Other Examples of KCIA Activity

Just as the opposition of Kim Tae-chung drove Pak's government into almost paranoic rage, one other cause has long driven the Korean intelligence apparatus, i.e., the maintenance of American support as manifested in the treaty commitment, the stationing of U.S. forces, and the provision of American military assistance. And to every Korean government, from the formation of the Republic to the present, the seat of these determinations is not the Executive Branch but the Congress, which explains why it is that our Congress is of such importance to Korean intelligence.

The KCIA has made it its business to follow Congressional actions on a day to day basis, to know the status of military and economic assistance legislation; the views of individual Congressmen and influential chairmen regarding stationing of forces, human rights, and other issues affecting Korea; their overseas travel, and their election campaigns. Indeed, Korean Ambassadors as well as Station Chiefs are only so popular in the Blue House as they are able to demonstrate an influence with our Congress.

Evidence regarding the activities of the KCIA in the U.S. is indeed hard to obtain. For obvious reasons, Koreans are reluctant to speak publicly or for the record. Many have relatives abroad, or in various ways are in need of favors or services of the Korean Embassy in Washington.

Notwithstanding this, on the basis of my observations during the period 1970-1974, I believe the following to be true:

—The KCIA has interfered with the rights of Koreans in the U.S. to assemble and to express their views freely regarding affairs in Korea.

—The KCIA has organized demonstrations in support of the Pak government, and at other times attempted to break up demonstrations against that government. It even planned in late 1974, at a time of government-manipulated anti-Japanese sentiment, to organize demonstrations in the U.S. against Japan.

—The KCIA has attempted to influence the selection of officers for the various Korean Resident Associations in the U.S. and has tried to influence their policies, particularly with respect to support of the present government.

—The Korean government, either directly through the KCIA or indirectly with its help, has made offers of financial support to candidates for office in the U.S. One such offer was recently reported by **The Washington Post**. I can confirm that this particular offer was reported to me by the person to whom it was made.

—The KCIA has attempted to utilize Koreans in positions of access to influence. Again, I take for granted the revelations regarding the use of one such person currently serving as a staff secretary in Congress.

—There are curious links among organizations friendly to the present government of Korea. One Korean individual, a former Korean Military Attache, in the early 1960's has since worked in an executive position for several such organizations.

—The KCIA has supported various Korean newspapers and pressmen in the U.S.; it is alleged to sponsor a Korean research institute in Washington; it or companion intelligence organizations have supported seminars in Washington or in Korea to which American scholars have been invited with all expenses paid.

Recommendations

I believe the following recommendations are in order as concerns the activities of the KCIA in the U.S.:

1. The nature of these allegations warrant a thoroughgoing investigation into the intelligence activities of the South Korean government in the U.S. by the FBI.

2. On the basis of the present evidence, the Department of State should make emphatically clear to the Republic of Korea government that it will not countenance the present role and conduct of the KCIA in the U.S. So that there be no misunderstanding regarding this message, it should be expressed in a diplomatic note, accompanied by an oral protest delivered in person by the Secretary of State to the Korean Ambassador. Expressed by any one else in the State Department, the message will be read as mere form rather than substance, and it will be accepted in that light. Moreover, after the note is handed over, the substance should be made public.

3. The State Department should at the same time make clear to the South Korean Government that the only acceptable function of its KCIA in the U.S. is intelligence liaison.

4. The State Department should set a limit on the number of KCIA representatives it is prepared to accredit; and it should carefully screen the background of those assigned to ascertain they are indeed **bona fide** intelligence analysts. In my opinion, two and at the most three, such intelligence liaison representatives from Korea would be sufficient for the actual work involved.

5. It should also be made clear that intelligence liaison representative may be assigned only to the Korean Embassy in Washington. The assignment of intelligence personnel to any of the Korean Consulates in the U.S. should be prohibited. This much has been told the Korean Government before, but the practice has continued, and if reports are to believed, the number has increased.

6. Finally, inasmuch as the State Department has issued certain of these stipulations before, only to have them ignored, it should be prepared to back up our representations with disciplinary action. Specifically, I can think of no more beneficial action than for the Department of State to declare **persona non grata** any KCIA Station Chief under whose tenure further transgressions against our laws take place. (Concluded)

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